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# M E M O R I A L

Deliver'd by Mr. *PRIOR*,  
Envoy-Extraordinary of his  
*Britannick* MAJESTY,  
TO *His most Christian Majesty*  
His most Christian MAJESTY,  
AGAINST

The Fortifying the Ports and Harbours of  
*DUNKIRK* and *MARDIKE*.

The *French* King's Answer thereunto.

A Memorial deliver'd to his *Britannick* Majesty  
in *Holland*, in Favour of the *French* Protestant  
Galley-Slaves. With the King's most Gracious  
Answer.

The *Buckinghamshire* Electors Instructions to their  
Representatives, &c.

The Citizens of *London*'s Instructions to their Re-  
presentatives.

As Also the Protests of the Lords against the Clan-  
destine Steps taken for a Separate Peace.

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*Humbly offer'd to the Consideration of the Honourable  
House of Commons.*

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----- With Native Freedom brave,  
The meanest *Briton* scorns the highest Slave.  
*Addison's Campaign.*

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1715. (Price 3d.)

# M E M O R A N D U M

For the consideration of his  
Honour the Lord Chancellor  
His Lordship's Secretary  
The Secretary of State and  
The Secretary of the Admiralty

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*A Memorial presented to the King  
of France, by Mr. Matth. Prior,  
Plenipotentiary of the King of  
Great-Britain, &c.*

**T**HE under-written Minister, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Great-Britain*, has Orders from the King his Master, to represent to your Majesty, That having heard the Report of the Commissaries and Engineers, who were sent to take Account of the Condition of the Demolition of the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk*; his Majesty was very much surpriz'd to understand, that notwithstanding the Solicitations and Endeavours used on the Part of *Great-Britain*, to procure the Execution of the IXth Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the said Harbour is so far from being choak'd up, that to this Day, as heavy Ships can go up thro' the old Canal, to the Hornwork of the Town, as formerly. So long as this Canal is in being, it cannot be deny'd but there remains at *Dunkirk* a Harbour of a Thousand Rods long, and consequently, able to contain some Hundreds of Vessels; The Words of the Treaty are, *Portus Compleatur*, that the Harbour be fill'd up; *Aggeres aut Moles Diruantur*, that the Dikes or Dams be Destroy'd:

Bnt we appeal to your Majesty's own Engineers, whether the Canal is fill'd up, or the Dikes destroy'd?

The King his Master is well convinced, that as soon as your Majesty shall be thoroughly informed of this matter, you will give very strict Orders for the Accomplishment of That, which, by the Words of the Treaty, ought to have been done a Year ago.

The said Minister is likewise commanded to represent to your Majesty, That the King his Master's Surprise was yet greater, when he heard, that notwithstanding the said IXth Article does expressly provide, *Ne dicta Munimenta Portus Moles aut Aggeres denuo unquam Resciantur*, that the said Fortifications, Harbours, Dikes or Dams, shall never be repair'd: Men are actually at work on a new Harbour much larger than the old Canal, which, like the old Harbour, is to reach quite to the Town of *Dunkirk*; and that they have there laid the Foundation of a Sluice much bigger than that which serv'd to cleanse the old Harbour.

It cannot be supposed, that your Majesty would catch hold of the Word *Dicta*, Said, in the cited Article; and insist, that if the same old Canal be not repaired, nor the same Materials used therein, nor the same Bastions, and the same Courtins rebuilt, why then that you are at liberty to raise new Works, or build a new Harbour, better than the old one. The good Faith which ought always to be kept in Treaties, and which the King my Master will always religiously observe, will not admit of such a Supposition. Whether the Shipping goes to *Dunkirk* by the old Canal which was on the North-side, or by the new one which is on the West, *Dunkirk* will yet remain a Har-



bour, and that too, prejudicial, and even dangerous to the Commerce of *Great-Britain*.

The Treaty would in either of the two Cases, be alike frustrated. The King of *Great-Britain* is resolved, on his Part, so religiously to observe the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and to cultivate such a sincere Friendship with your Majesty, that he desires, above all things, to prevent any Accident which might weaken this good Understanding: And as the Expectation of seeing the said IXth Article fully executed, was the chief Motive for *Great-Britain* to accept of the Treaty made at *Utrecht*, he has ordered the under-written Minister to make the most pressing Instances to your Majesty, to the end you would be pleased to order the above-mentioned Canal to be filled up, &c.

*The Answer of the King of France is as follows.*

**A**CCORDING to the IXth Article of the Treaty of Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, the Port of *Dunkirk* between the Town and the Citadel is entirely filled up; they cease not however to transport thither the Earth produced from the Razing of the Cavaliers of the Citadel.

The Term *Portus Compleatur*, can never be applied to the old Channel, which is quite different from the Port; and certainly the King could not engage to fill up entirely a Channel of a thousand Fathom long; that would be an immense Work; for 'tis impossible to work upon it, but at low Tide; it would also be useless, for in a little time the Sea will carry away and spoil the rest of the Dikes or Banks.

These Dikes and the Jettees are daily broken down and carry'd away by the Sea. It was lately demanded on the Part of the King of *Great-Britain*, That for the more speedy carrying them away, the King would make four Openings. His Majesty gave Order accordingly; and by that new Work, the old Channel will in a few Days be so filled up, that it will be level with the Strand, and Ships will no longer be able to pass.

They cannot go up at high Water, but as they go generally along the Coast from *Newport* to *Calais*. The King has many times complain'd of the Delays which *England* made in the Execution of the IXth Article of the Peace of *Utrecht*. It ought not therefore to be imputed to his Majesty: The Fact is publick.

It is also apparent, that the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* are razed, and the Channel filled up, in such manner that it would be impossible for the King to restore them, even altho his Majesty would not, as he resolves he will, exactly comply with the Treaty.

His Majesty has already divers times answer'd to the Complaints which he receiv'd some time ago, concerning the Work which he was forced to make, to hinder a great Extent of Country from being overflow'd and lost, which the Destruction of the Sluices of *Dunkirk* would have occasion'd. He will however again repeat the Explanations he has given them upon that Subject. The Waters of the Canals of *Furnes*, of *La Moere*, *Bergue*, and *Bourbourg*, run out by the Sluices of *Dunkirk*. This Stream was necessary to preserve from inevitable Inundation the Chateauxes of *Bourbourg*, *Bergue*, and even a part of that of *Furnes*; but the King having promised the

total Destruction of the Sluices of *Dunkirk*, gave his Orders for executing the Treaty, and in the mean time let the Queen of *Great-Britain* know the Inconveniences which a rigid Execution of it would produce; desiring her at the same time to consent, that one of the three Sluices which were to be destroy'd, might be left standing. That Princess refused to do so; it was necessary therefore to seek some other way of letting out the Waters of those four Canals.

The *English* Commissaries and Engineers have been Witnesses of the different Projects proposed to bring that to pass; they have an entire knowledge of the Canal of *Mardike*, and believed the execution of it impossible. It is certain, it has cost a vast Expence; and the King would have been glad to have saved it, if the Queen of *Great-Britain* would have allowed, that one of the Sluices of *Dunkirk* should have been left standing, only for carrying off the Waters from the Country.

But upon her Refusal, it was necessary to open this Canal, to receive the Waters of the other four Canals.

These four antient Canals are Navigable, and are together 48 Fathoms Broad, and by Consequence, the new Canal ought to be of a sufficient Breadth to receive all those Waters, and carry them into the Sea.

The Sluice also must necessarily be proportionate to the Breadth of the Canal, and to the Quantity of Water which it contains; for it is employ'd to hinder the Tides from entring into the Country, and to keep up the Waters of the four ancient Canals, to the high Tides.

The Season of the Year pressed the speedy Dispatch of the Work; for if it had not been carry'd



on with great Diligence, there is reason to fear, that the Autumn Rain would have caused great Disorder.

These are the Motives which have obliged the King to open the new Canal of *Mardike*, and to press the Execution of the Work. His Majesty has no View, no Intention to make a new Port at *Mardike*, or to build a Place there; he has already declared it, and he again repeats it, That he intended only to save the Country, which would have been overflow'd, if the Waters had not been let out to the Sea.

For the rest, the King has demonstrated his good Faith in the Execution of his Treaties. His Majesty has given particular Proofs to the King of *Great-Britain*: He sees with Pleasure the Assurances which that Prince renews with him, of observing religiously the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and maintaining with him a sincere Amity.

By the means of these happy Dispositions, it is easy to put a stop to all Incidents which are capable of troubling a good Understanding.

The King doubts not that Understanding will be perfect, when all Suspicions shall be clear'd up, and all Suppositions banish'd. 'Tis to this purpose that his Majesty was willing to repeat the Explanations contain'd in this Memorial, and orders the *Sieur Iberville*, his Envoy Extraordinary, to render an Account of it to the King of *Great-Britain*.

The same who are necessarily employed to the Execution of the Canal, and to the Quantity of Water which it contains; for it is employ'd to hinder the Tides from entering into the Country, and to keep up the Waters of the Canal, and to the high Tides. The Season of the Year, and the speedy Discharge of the Work; for it is not been carrying

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*The Marq. de Roche-gude's Speech  
to the King of Great-Britain, in  
behalf of the poor Galerians of  
France.*

*May it please your Majesty,*

**A**FTER so many Memorials and Petitions as have been deliver'd upon the account of the Confessors, to the late Queen, and which have almost all of them been render'd fruitless and abortive; we hope your Majesty, out of your Royal Clemency, will graciously accept our most humble Representations in favour of the sad Remnant of the faithful Sufferers in the Galleys, and in the Prisons of *France*, Lists of whom have been prepared and confirmed by Eye-witnesses, who were also Confessors for the Faith; some of whom have had the Honour to throw themselves at your Majesty's Feet in *Holland*, and others come now under the Countenance of my Lord *Gallway*, to implore your Majesty's powerful Intercession for their Brethren, that are still in Chains. It was for all those in general, and for the Refugees *Switzerland*, that I had the Honour of being sent to your Majesty formerly by the late King *William*, and to other Protestant Courts of *Germany*, even as far as those of the North. Those Journeys had not altogether the Success that we could wish; the finishing that matter being reserv'd for the Glorious Reign of your Majesty, whom God has

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placed upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, for a Blessing to the Church, and to your People, and for an Example to all such Kings and Princes that Govern, or ought to do so, with Justice and Equity. May the Reign of your Majesty be long and happy, and continue to a Thousand Generations, according to the Divine Promises.

### *His Majesty's Answer.*

**Y**OU may be assured I will do all that lies in my Power for those good People.

*In-*

*Instructions by the Citizens of London,  
to their Representatives for  
the ensuing Parliament.*

**W**E the Citizens of *London*, who have chearfully elected you to represent us in Parliament, and thereby committed to your Trust the Safety, Liberty, Property and Priviledges of us and our Posterity, think it our Duty, as it is our undoubted Right, to acquaint you, what we desire and expect from you, in Discharge of the great Confidence we repose in you, and what we take to be your Duty, as our Representatives.

I. We desire and expect, that you will enquire by whose Counsels it was, that after God had blessed the Arms of her late Majesty and her Allies, with a Train of unparallel'd Successes, she was prevail'd upon, contrary to the Grand Alliance, and her repeated Promises from the Throne to both Houses, to send to, or receive Managers from *France*, to treat separately of a Peace, without the Knowledge or Consent of our Allies.

II. By whose Advice the Emperor's Minister the Count *de Gallas* was discharg'd the Court, for resenting and opposing those separate Negotiations, contrary not only to the Grand Alliance, but to the Queen's particular Assurances to his Master.

III. By whose Advice the Whig-Ministry and Parliament, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, were turn'd off, contrary to the Assurances which her Majesty had given to her Allies, as well as some of the chief Citizens of *London*, Directors of the



*Bank of England*, &c. who honestly told her Majesty, that it would sink the Publick Credit, as it actually did.

IV. By whose Advice his Majesty's Memorial, deliver'd by his Minister the Baron *de Bothmer*, against those clandestine and separate Negotiations, was disregarded, and the said Minister affronted.

V. By whose Advice and Management our Confederates were condemn'd without a hearing, and their Memorials on that Account, disregarded.

VI. By whose Advice and Management her Majesty was prevail'd upon to come to a Cessation of Arms with our common Enemy, and then surprizingly to withdraw our Troops from those of the Allies, which was attended with such dismal Consequences.

VII. By whose Advice and Management all that we had gained by a Profusion of Blood and Treasure, in a glorious and successful War, was thrown up, just as we were seizing the Prize of our Conquest, and a free born People brought within the view of Slavery.

VIII. By whose Advice and Management our Constitution was struck at, by creating 12 new Lords at once, to carry a Vote in the Upper House.

IX. By whose Advice it was, that the Treaty with the *Dutch* for settling our common Barrier in the *Netherlands*, and making them Guarantees for the Protestant Succession, was enervated, and a new Treaty, which weaken'd both Securities, made in its Place.

X. By whose Advice and Management we were mocked with Assurances of being free from Danger of the neighbouring Fortrefs of *Dunkirk*, and whether the late Ministry, or any of them, did

agree



agree that the *French King* shou'd make a new Harbour at *Mardyke*, as part of the Equivalent for demolishing the Fortifications and Harbour of *Dunkirk*.

XI. By whose Advice and Management the best Branches of our Trade were exchanged for *Chimera's*, and the Ruin of the whole endanger'd by a vile Treaty of Commerce with *France*.

XII. How the Expedition to *Canada* came to miscarry; and by whose Advice her Majesty, contrary to her Proclamations publish'd in *New-England*, &c. for encouraging that Expedition, came to allow the French to keep their Interest in *Canada*, to sell that in *Newfoundland*, and to settle on *Cape-Briton*, to the great Detriment of our Fishing-Trade, and to the manifest Danger of all our Plantations in *North America*.

XIII By whose Advice it was that the Confederates were refus'd to be invited to be Guarantees to the Protestant Succession, though her Majesty had promis'd it in her Answer to the Address of both Houses, in 1708.

XIV. By whose Advice it was that his now Royal Highness, *George*, Prince of *Wales*, was deny'd the Liberty to come, and take his Place in Parliament, when the Presence of one of the illustrious Family of *Hanover* was so absolutely necessary to quiet the Minds of the People, and to secure us from the just Apprehensions we had of Danger from the Pretender.

XV. By whose Advice it was, that his Majesty's Minister, *Baron Schutz*, was discharg'd the Court, because he demanded the Writ.

XVI. By whose Advice *Sir Patrick Lawless*, the Pretenders Agent or Envoy, was entertain'd at Court, at the same time, and honourably convey'd beyond-Sea, soon after it was complain'd of in Parliament.

XVII.

XVII. By whose Advice and Management our Holy Church was in Danger of being given up to Popery, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and the Way prepared for the Pretender.

XVIII. By whose Advice the Jacobite Clans in *Scotland* were armed and kept in pay, and that Levies of Men for the Pretender, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, were so long conniv'd at.

XIX. By whose Management it was that the publick Affairs of the Kingdom are brought under the greatest Difficulties, as well in Respect of our Trade, and the Interruption of our Navigation, as of the great Debts of the Nation, which have been much increased since the last War, as his Majesty has been graciously pleas'd to inform us, in his Proclamation for calling a new Parliament.

XX. We also desire and expect that you concur in demanding an Account how the Money rais'd by Parliament has been expended since the Change of the Ministry, 1713.

XXI. That you not only concur in such Enquiries, but also in a Parliamentary Way to bring such to Justice as shall be found Guilty of those Mismanagements; this being a Duty owing to our selves as well as our Confederates, and indispensably necessary for retrieving the Honour of the Nation, and restoring a due Confidence and Harmony amongst all the Allies.

XXII. That you concur in making such Laws as shall be thought further necessary to secure his Majesty's Possession, and the Succession of his Royal Posterity against all Pretenders, and such Maxims and Doctrines as have been advanc'd by any of our Clergy, or others, for supporting the pretended Claim of Indefeasible Hereditary Right.

XXIII.

XXIII. That you concur in making such Laws as shall be thought necessary for the further Security of the Churches of *England* and *Scotland*, as they are severally by Law establish'd; and for suppressing those Groundless and Seditious Clamours of *the Church of England's being in Danger* under his Majesty's Administration.

XXIV. That you concur in giving the King such Aids, as shall be thought necessary for enabling his Majesty to defend the Nation, to support and retrieve our Trade, and to keep the Ballance of *Europe*, which is threaten'd with a new War, by the Intreagues of the common Enemy.

XXV. And lastly, We desire and expect that you concur in such Laws as shall be thought necessary for uniting his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, and particularly for making the Toleration allow'd to Protestant Dissenters inviolable, and to ease them of the Hardships they have been brought under by Men of arbitrary Principles and restless Passions, because of their firm Adherence to the Civil Liberties of the Nation, and especially to the Protestant Succession when it was most in danger.

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*Instructions of the Buckinghamshire Electors to their Representatives in Parliament.*

Gentlemen,

AS we have now reposed a very great Trust in you, by our unanimous choice of you to represent us in Parliament at this extraordinary Juncture, it is but reasonable that you should know our Sentiments, and what it is we expect from you.

We



We cannot but observe to you, that when the late Treaty of Peace was set on Foot, we were in very flourishing Circumstances, we had been blessed with an uninterrupted Course of Success: Every Campaign yielded us new Victories, and added new Fortresses to the Barrier of our Allies; our Enemy was quite dispirited, and durst not look our Troops in the Face: we had taken most of his Strong Holds, and were just entring into the Heart of his Country; we promis'd our selves, that the next Campaign would reduce him to beg Peace on any Terms, and would finish the War with Safety and Glory to us and our Allies: There was nothing requisite to the Honour and Interest of *Great-Britain*, but might have been expected from a Treaty commenced with such a Superiority of good Fortune on our Side.

But instead of this, the Peace was no sooner finish'd and produc'd, but we found our selves in worse Circumstances than at the beginning of the War; we saw *Spain* and the *West-Indies* (the very Prize we were contending for) deliver'd up to a *French* Prince; the strong Towns we had won with much Blood and Treasure, given up to *France*, our Allies most perfidiously abandon'd and betray'd, the Grand Alliance utterly disjointed, and our Trade in great measure ruin'd, and given away to our Enemies: The *French* King took upon him to treat us just as if he had been the Conqueror, and we submitted, as if we had been conquer'd: The Pretender conceiv'd new Hopes, inlisted great Numbers of *Irish* Papists, and would probably e're this time have invaded us, had it not pleas'd Almighty God to disappoint him, by establishing the Elector of *Brunswick* on the Throne of *Great-Britain*.



We do therefore, in the first place, expect that you will enquire, how our Affairs came to take this sudden and unhappy Turn ; and if upon Examination, you shall find that our late Gracious Queen was deceiv'd and abus'd by her Ministers, and the Nation betray'd and sold, we expect that you will do all that in you lies to bring the Offenders to Justice, that so the Honour of *Great-Britain* may be repair'd, and that wicked Ministers may hereafter be deterr'd by such Examples, from sacrificing their Country to their Avarice or Ambition.

We do in the next place recommend to your Examination, the Affair of *Dunkirk*: The Demolition of that Fortress and Harbour was propounded as the great Allurement to the Peace, but now we find our selves deceiv'd in that: Forasmuch as we are assured that a new *Dunkirk* is risen out of the Ruins of the old, and that *Mar-dyke* (which is a Mile and half distance from it) is by immense Cost, made a Port altogether as Dangerous to our Trade and Navigation as *Dunkirk* was. If the Managers of the late Peace did not foresee this, they were very weak and unskillful Statesmen; but if they did, they were very treacherous to their Country, in not providing against it in the Treaty, and in that case we hope you will take Cognizance of it.

We likewise desire you to enquire into the Application of publick Money since the Cessation of Arms: We are inform'd, that greater Sums have been given in two Pacifick Years, than were given in any two of the most successful Years of the War, and that notwithstanding this, the Debts of the Nation are not diminish'd.

In the last place, we earnestly importune you to consider of, and provide some severer Law for

preventing the great Expence and Corruption in electing Members of Parliament. This is every Day growing to that Excess, that those honest Gentlemen who are best qualify'd to represent us, will soon grow weary of the Burden, and decline standing. Elections are now become meer Markets, where the highest Bidder is sure to carry it: If some Stop be not put to this wicked and mercenary Practice, it must end in the Ruin of our Constitution; for they that *buy* us, will not fail, one time or other, to *sell* us.

By your Care and Diligence in these Enquiries, you will discharge the Duty you owe to us whom you represent, and will deserve well of your Country.

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## The L--ds First Protest.

Wednesday 28th May, 1712.

*The Question was put, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that Her Majesty will be pleas'd to send Order to Her General to Act in Concert with Her Allies Offensively against France, in Order to obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace: It was resolv'd in the Negative.*

1. **WE** conceive such an Order, as is propos'd in the Question, to be absolutely necessary, because we are fully convinc'd that the Duke of *Ormond* does lie under some Restraint from acting Offensively, not only from the Accounts which are publick both here and in *Holland*, of his declaring it to *Prince Eugene*, and to the Deputies of

of the States at their late Consultation, when both Prince *Eugene* and those Deputies earnestly press'd him to joyn in attacking the *French* Army, which was then known to be much inferior to that of the Allies, both in the Number and Condition of the Troops; but also, for that nothing of this whole Matter was deny'd by those Lords who have the Means of knowing these Facts, as undoubtedly wou'd have been without Scruple, had not the said Facts been true; since no Scruple was made of acquainting the House with a subsequent Order very lately sent to the Duke of *Ormond*, allowing him to joyn in a Siege: Which is a further Evidence that he had before some Order of Restraint, for otherwise, this last Order would be unnecessary and absurd; it being a general, constant and standing Instruction, to every Commander in Chief, by Land or Sea, to do his utmost Endeavour to annoy the Enemy. And it is manifest, by this last Order, that even in the Opinion of the Ministers, it was expedient to take off this Restraint to some Degree; and the leaving the Duke of *Ormond* still under a Restraint from giving Battle to the *French*, seems unaccountable, and inconsistent with the Liberty indulg'd to him, of joyning in a Siege, and renders it altogether useless: For no Place, when taken, will be of such Advantage to the Allies as *Cambray*, which opens a free Passage for our Army into the Heart of *France*: And 'tis impossible to besiege that Place, without dislodging the *French* from their Incampment; and this is also impossible, if the *French* will keep their Ground. Other Attempts seems to be of little Use, but may serve to give the *French* Time, which they do not want Skill to improve.



2. We conceive it to be derogatory to her Majesty's Honour, to publick Faith, and that Justice which is due to her Majesty's Allies; and that 'tis a sort of imposing upon our Allies a Cessation of Arms without their Consent, and in the most prejudicial Manner, because they were not so much as acquainted with it, and so might have been led into great Difficulties; besides that it frustrates all essential Advantages against the common Enemy, which may be of fatal Consequence to this Nation and all *Europe*.

3. Because it was acknowledg'd that a General Peace was not concluded, as indeed it is very unlikely it should be, there having been no Answer in Writing given to the Specifick Demands of the Allies, tho' the same were deliver'd to the *French* three Months agoe; and it was further declar'd, that there was no separate Peace, nay, that such a Peace wou'd be foolish, knavish and villanous: And therefore while we are in a War, and having no Security of Peace, we conceive that such an Order of Restraint is a plain Neglect of all those happy Opportunities which Providence might, and lately did, put into our Hands of subduing our Enemy, and forcing him to a just and honourable Peace. And surely it is imprudent and dangerous to rely on the Promises of *France*, which are so far from being any Security, that even a Peace would not be Safe, in our Opinion, unless it be such as give so full Satisfaction to the Allies, that they shall be willing to joyn with us in a mutual Guaranty of it.

4. Her Majesty having with great Wisdom declar'd to this Parliament, that the best Means of obtaining a good Peace, is to make early Preparations for War, and a vigorous Prosecution of it; and since the Parliament has, with great Duty

and



and Deference to Her Majesty, and a just Zeal for the Interest of their Country, and of *Europe*, given very great Supplies for that Purpose, we conceive that such an Order of Restraint, being very different from that Declaration of her Majesty, must needs be the Effect of very ill Advice; by which the Parliament's good Intentions will be defeated, and all those heavy Loads of Taxes which they have for so good Purposes cheerfully given, render'd fruitless and unnecessary, and may, in conclusion, after having thus trifled away our Wealth and Time, bring us into the necessity of accepting such a Peace, as shall please an insolent and domineering Enemy to give us.

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### The L---ds Second Protest.

*Die Sabbati, 7. Junii 1712.*

THE House was moved, That these Words might be added at the close of the Motion for an Address upon her M——y's Speech, *viz. And in order to that, to pray her M——y to take such Measures, in concert with her Allies as may induce them to join with her M——y in a mutual Guaranty.* After Debate,

The Question was put, whether those Words should be added? It was Resolv'd in the Negative.

*Dissentient*'. We think it necessary to have the Security proposed of a general Guaranty, and the rather, because we conceive the Terms of Peace that are offer'd, have proceeded from a separate Negotiation, carried on by the Ministers with *France*, without any Communication thereof to the principal Allies, particularly the *States General*, as they say in their Letter to her M——y, (whose Interest her M——y was pleased to declare to this Parliament, *She look'd upon as inseparable from her own*) and we conceive this Negotiation to be contrary to those Orders which her M——y declared to this House, in answer to their Address, *That she had given to her Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, to concert with those of her Allies; and the Resolution expressed in her Message, Jan. 17. of a strict Union, in which*

*she proposed to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guaranty and support the same, as she had before declared in her Speech, at the opening of this Session, That she would unite with them in the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance, in order to render the general Peace secure and lasting; and contrary to the 8th Article of the Grand Alliance, which expressly obliges all the Allies not to treat, unless jointly, and with the common Advice of the other Parties.*

And we conceive that the refusal of these Words proposed to be added, may be look'd upon by the Allies, as if this House approved this Method of transacting with France, which may seem to them to tend to a separate Peace, of which her M<sup>y</sup> has declared her Dislike, and which was acknowledg'd in this House to be Foolish and Unavailing, and would be of pernicious Consequence to this Kingdom, by preventing that Guaranty of Peace by the Allies, which is so absolutely necessary for their mutual Security, and leave us exposed to the Power of France, there being little reason to expect their future Help, after such a gross Breach of Trust.

And we further conceive, That such a separate Proceeding may create in the Allies so great a Distrust, as may tempt them to take the like Measures, and so give the French Opportunity to break that Union which has hitherto been so useful to us, and formidable to them; any appearance whereof must encourage France, either to delay the Conclusion of a Peace, or to impose upon the Allies in a further Progress of the Treaty.

A perfect Union among the Allies, seems to us to be more necessary in the present case, because the Foundation upon which all the Offers of France relating to Great Britain, as well as to the Allies, are built, viz. A Renunciation of the Duke of Anjou to that Kingdom, is, in our Opinion, so fallacious, that no reasonable Man, much less whole Nations, can ever look upon it as any Security. Experience may sufficiently convince us, how little we ought to rely upon the Renunciation of the House of Bourbon; and tho' the present Duke of Anjou should happen to think himself bound by his own Act which his Grandfather did not, yet all his Descendants be at liberty to say, That no Act of his could deprive them of their Birthright, and especially when it is such a Right, as in the Opinion of all French Men, ought inviolably to be maintain'd by the Fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom of France.

And we humbly think it unsafe to depend upon this principal Part of the Treaty's executing it self, by sup-

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posing it will be the Interest of *France* to support it, since on the contrary, it is manifest by the *French* Endeavours ever since the *Pyrenean* Treaty, to unite the Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*. They look upon that Union to be their greatest Interest, and the most effectual Means of establishing the universal Monarchy in the House of *Bourbon*.

And if it were reasonable to imagine, that the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should remain in distinct Branches of the House of *Bourbon*; yet this is contrary to the Grand Alliance it self, which recites the Usurpation of the *Spanish* Monarchy by the *French* King, for the Duke of *Anjou*, as the principal Cause of this War.

As to *Port Mahon*, *Gibraltar*, the *Assiento*, and the other Advantages to *Britain*, propos'd by *France* (besides that they are all Precarious, and in the Power of *France* and *Spain* to take from us when they please) considering the Situation of those Kingdoms, and the vast Wealth and Strength which will be left to them; we conceive it impossible for any Man to look on these as a Compensation to *Britain* in any Degree; for the leaving *Spain* and the *Indies* in the Possession of the House of *Bourbon*, besides other manifestly fatal Consequences, must be extremely prejudicial to our Woollen Manufacture, if it does not entirely ruin it.

As to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, tho' we own it will be a great Safety to our Home Trade, yet we have Reason to apprehend, by what was said in the Debate, that it is not yet agreed to be Demolish'd, without an Equivalent for it to the *French* King's Satisfaction.

And in all the Particulars relating to the Allies, tho' they are not perfectly adjusted, yet by what does appear concerning them, the Allies are likely to be left in such a State of Insecurity, as is absolutely inconsistent with our own Safety.

The *Rhine* is propos'd for a Barrier of the Empire, which leaves *Strasburgh* and *Hunninghen* in the Hands of the *French*; the former of which has always been look'd upon as the Key of the Empire.

The Proposals of *France* relating to the Barrier for the States-General, not only deprive them of all the Places taken since the Year 1709, but also of two or three Places more included in the Demands made by the States in that Year, which will render their Barrier wholly insufficient, and consequently very much weaken the Security of *Britain*.  
Portugal



*Portugal* seems to be wholly abandon'd to the Power of *Spain*, notwithstanding the great Advantages we have receiv'd during this War, by our Trade with that Kingdom, which might still be extreamly Beneficial to us.

Upon the whole, there is so very little and inconsiderable a Difference between these Offers of *France*, and those made at *Utrecht*, Feb. 11, N. S. and sign'd *Huxeller*, (as appears to us upon comparing them together) that both seem to be the Effect of a secret and particular Negotiation with *France*, and this House having unanimously concurred in expressing to her M—— their utmost Resentment at those Terms offer'd to her M—— and her Allies, by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*; and her M—— having graciously accepted that our Address, and rewarded that Duty and Zeal with her hearty Thanks, we cannot in Respect to her M——, or Justice to our Country, Retract that Opinion, nor think the Terms now good for Us or the Allies, or give any seeming Approbation of them, which then were receiv'd by this House, and all the Allies, with Scorn and Detestation.

For these Reasons, we are of Opinion that the Offers of *France* are fallacious and insnaring, no way proportioned to the Advantages which her M—— (from the great Successes which it has pleased God to bless her and her Allies with during the whole Course of this War) might justly expect for her own Kingdoms and for them, very unsufficient for preserving a Ballance of Power in *Europe*, for the future Security of her M—— and her Allies, tho' they should be never so exactly perform'd, and yet, even such as they are, there is no effectual Security offer'd for the Performance of them, which makes it absolutely necessary, as we conceive, that such Measures should be taken, in concert with the Allies, as may inducethem to joyn with Her M—— in a mutual Guaranty.

S ——— r,	B ——— n,	S ——— h,
G ——— n,	W ——— n,	B ——— r,
D ——— e,	M ——— h,	M ——— n,
B ——— y,	D ——— r,	T ——— d,
W. O ——— n,	J. B ——— r,	C ——— r,
J. E. ——— y,	R ——— d,	M ——— u,
H ——— m,	N ——— m,	L ——— n,
S ——— k,	C ——— e,	B ——— d,
W. A. ——— b,	—————	—————

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

*The Humble Address of the LORD MAYOR, and the  
Rest of Your Majesty's Commissioners of LIEUTE-  
NANCY for Your City of London.*

**PERMIT** us, *Most Gracious Sovereign*, with the profoundest Humility and Submission to say, We always thought the Preservation of the Trade of the Kingdom, and the Ballance of Power in *Europe*, to be the main Motives for the late War. A Cause so just was favour'd by Heaven, and the Arms and Virtue of the Troops of *Britain*, with those of Her Confederates, prevail'd with such a Train of unparallel'd Successes, that we concluded our selves upon the Point of being Happy to the utmost of our Wishes.

But when we were just seizing the Prize of our Conquests, with Horror we call to Mind, That the *British* Arms were surprizingly withdrawn, and our faithful Allies abandon'd. — Sad were the Consequences that ensued!

The Reputation of the Kingdom was sunk to Contempt, the humble Stile of the Enemy was quite alter'd, and *France* from being in a Condition of suing for Peace, became the Dictator of it to those that had Conquer'd: The People were mock'd with Assurances of being free from the Danger of a neighbouring Fortress, and the best Branches of our Trade were exchang'd for Chimera's.

Our Holy Church too, was in Danger of being give up to Popery, our Civil Rights to Tyranny, and the Way preparing for the Pretender.

All that had been gain'd by a Profusion of Blood and Treasure in a Glorious and Successful War, was thrown up, and a free born People brought within View of Slavery, when the Almighty once more interposed, by seating on the Throne Your Sacred Majesty, his Great Vicegerent.

We Your Majesty's most dutiful Subjects, can never think of that Providential Period of Time, in which the Kingdom was thus reliev'd from Distress, by Your Majesty's most happy Accession to the Imperial Crown of *Great Britain*, but our Hearts are full of unutterable Transports of Joy.

We think our selves snatch'd from Perdition, and establish'd upon a Rock of Security. Credit (the best Indication of the People's Satisfaction) springs up again, and the Spoils and Remains of our Commerce and Property are, we hope, Recovering and Enlarging.

We see a Protestant Prince on the Throne, adorn'd with high Virtues, and blessed with a numerous Progeny of Protestant Successors, Defenders of the Faith, and the Establish'd Church, which is planted, and now again fenced in by the right Hand of God.

We cannot forbear, now we are at Your Majesty's Feet upon this Happy Occasion, to tender our hearty Thanks for the Honour conferred upon us by your Royal Commission: And we assure your Majesty, that the Power entrusted with us, is in the Hands of such, as were never tainted with any Inclination to the Pretender: Such as ever had in Detestation those who meant ill to the Protestant Succession or the Author of it, our other Glorious Deliverer, King *WILLIAM*: Such as being Lovers of the Church and State, are ready to defend both with the Arms committed to their Charge: and such as devoutly pray, That Your Majesty and Your Royal Issue may Reign over this Kingdom, and all other Your Majesty's Dominions, 'till Time shall be no more.

#### His Majesty's Most Gracious ANSWER.

**I** Thank You for this Address, in which you express so much Duty and Loyalty to Me, and so just a Concern for the Honour and Interest of your Country.



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